A Ph.D. Synopsis on
"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ONLINE AND OFFLINE EDUCATION FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT IN PARBHANI DISTRICT"

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.

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❑ INTRODUCTION:

Face-to-face education is a development of the traditional educational system. The Gurukul System was one of the educational systems used in ancient times before British domination. This educational system was adopted by the majority of South Asia.

Without a clear goal, no schooling can be finished successfully. The Gurukul system of education was similarly based on a set of predetermined goals on which the entire curriculum was centered. Gurukul had a number of goals, one of which was to develop knowledge. They concentrated on how to establish discipline. The Gurukul system also attempted to deepen the roots of the community's culture in the minds and hearts of society members by comprehending and nourishing it. They wanted the students to not only nurture it, but also to follow in their footsteps and pass it on to the next generation by sharing their experiences and knowledge. The acquisition of wisdom was another key goal of this style of schooling. Because wisdom is the one thing that distinguishes us from other species and elevates us to a higher level. Wisdom aids us in determining what is right and wrong. It gives us a sense of distinction and comprehension of what is good and what is harmful.

Gurukul has been around for a long time. It has been around since the Vedic period. One of the most notable features is that students were divided into various categories. For example, students who received education until the age of twenty-four (24) were classified as 'Vasu.' Those who received education up to the age of

36 were classified as 'Rudra,' while those who received education up to the age of 48 were classified as 'Aaditya.'

Gurukul was a famous form of school in India, also called as Gurukul in Sanskrit. Students known as Shishya were among them. Gurus were referred to as Gurus, and the relationship between Guru and Shishya was referred to as Parampar. Gurukula refers to a guru's extended family. It is a blend of the Sanskrit words for teacher or master, which are called 'Guru,' and extended family, which are called 'Kula.'

The name "guru" comes from the fact that a Guru does not discriminate between his or her students when imparting knowledge and offering education to them. Every student is treated equally, and her goal was to provide each Shishya a platform to learn about the actual meaning of life and how to live it to the fullest.The Gurukul system is broken into three parts: Shravana, Manana, and Nididhyasana.
Simply said, education is the process of receiving valuable information. This material aids pupils in developing specific abilities and attributes that they will apply later in life. Education aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The student obtains information from his or her school and colleges. In a society, a well-educated person is revered. It is the teacher who instructs us on classes and other topics.

Education is crucial in today's world. A well-educated person is held in high regard. He is moral and knows how to conduct himself in society. He understands when to use his expertise to his advantage. He has acquired a certain set of values as a result of his previous education. In society, a well-educated person gets a good

career. With the abilities he has acquired, he knows how to manage his time. A pupil is educated when he learns something in school. When a student learns about history or geography, he is gaining knowledge about that subject. Learning is linked to education. A person with a high level of education has a plethora of work options. The educational system ensures that all education-related activities run smoothly. It is the system that makes updates to the syllabus. They are the ones who make the rules and regulations, as well as amend them as necessary. They are the ones who put money into schools and universities. They cover the cost of school transportation and other amenities provided by the school. They decide on the course of study for each class.Today's educational system is always attempting to assess a student's knowledge and memory capacity, but it should instead assess the student's intellectual capacity. Our existing educational system is insufficiently practical. The current educational system is based on the belief that poor people should receive the education they require, that teachers should be up to date, and that the current educational system should not be altered. In both cities and villages, education is available. Teachers are paid to educate students in order to assist them get the knowledge they need to succeed in the future.

There are two methods for learning and honing a skill set. Online and face-to-face education are the two options. Interactivity is a benefit of face-to-face education, whereas flexibility is a benefit of online education. The following are some of the issues that these two styles of schooling have:

- The rigidity of face-to-face education in terms of syllabus changes, class scheduling changes, and so on.
- Face-to-face education is becoming more expensive, making it less feasible for those who cannot afford it.

- In face-to-face education, the number of hours required to finish a programme is higher.
- One of the most fundamental challenges with online education is internet connectivity and the availability of mobile, tablet, or laptop computers.
- When compared to the acceptance of face-to-face education, online education has a far lower industrial acceptance.
- Cheating is more common in online education because the user is at a distance and there's a potential they haven't even completed the programme.

❑ REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The review of related literature plays a vital role in the research. It forms the bases of all the research work. The researcher draws maximum benefit from the previous investigations right from the choice of his subject to its completion. It is said that practically all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries. Unlike other animals, that must start a new with each generation, man builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past.

Numerous studies have been undertaken on white online and face to face education by different authors at different periods on different themes. A few relevant studies are reviewed and presented.

1. **KiG Musacchio, S. Falsaperla, Bernhardsdóttir, and others (2016)** To avoid dangers, schoolchildren should be given reliable information that has been verified by specialists. Scientists should study and enlighten school officials as well as students so that they can learn as much as possible about catastrophe risk reduction. Hazard education should also be taught as a

subject to pupils so that they learn and comprehend its significance. It should be made mandatory for students to learn about it at school. They should be taught to analyse and investigate the risks and devise their own remedies. The school administration should make an attempt to pique pupils' interest in informal education. As the number of dangers and risks to one's life grows, so does the value of studying and becoming educated. At the very least, they should begin supplying them with local risks and assist them in analysing and confronting them. Local will eventually lead to state, country, nation, and finally global. Getting a degree and continuing your education is vital, but so is continuing your education through informal means.

2. **According to Watson, Murin, et al. (2012),** online learning is a subset of remote learning. The Internet supports or facilitates online learning by enabling web-based delivery models in a structured learning environment. Teachers and students are separated in an online learning environment. Teachers and students are separated in an online learning environment.

3. **According to Greg and Lindon (2011),** online or web-based training can be quite successful for the learner. When students have a problem in class, the computer can aid them in finding a solution. Computers can detect a pattern of errors and advise the student to take preventative measures to arrive at a solution or locate the answer to the question.

4. **According to Staples, S. D. (2010),** there are numerous tools that connect the teacher with the students and the students with other students. The term "social network tools" refers to a group of tools that work together to create a social network. They allow users to establish their own profiles and engage

with other people on the social network. A student can develop a personal network in this manner.

5. **According to Rhode, J. F. (2009),** design methodology is one of the most important characteristics of a learning environment. In a traditional educational setting, the pace of learning is set by the instructor. The instructor is in charge of the class's content sequencing and speed. Traditional education is reliant on the instructor.

6. **According to Vijayakumari G. and Nachimuthu K. (2009),** the emergence of web-based learning has provided a great opportunity to look beyond the traditional and regular methods of learning. Because the web has made it possible for education to reach the learner, the learner does not need to do as much effort in order to receive it. There are numerous concerns and challenges associated with online education, such as infrastructure development, funding availability, and the availability of experienced trainers, to name a few. When online education tries to establish itself in remote areas, the problem multiplies.

7. **According to Anderson T. (2008),** social software is "software that facilitates group interaction." Using software or technology, there are a variety of ways to interact in a group. Email, Listserv, Discussion Forums, Blogs, and the Virtual Classroom are all options for interacting with the group. One-to-one or one-to-many interactions can occur in a group setting.

8. **Dallas Brozik, Alina Zapalska (2007)** Each student has a unique learning style, and it is critical to assess each of these learning styles in order to meet the objectives of online education. Professors should be aware of the varied

learning styles that students have in order to make online education more efficient. The instructors' approach to a range of learning styles is critical, and it has the potential to elevate online learning to a new level. Professors who understand the diversity of learning styles have the ability to improve their instruction. Online learning patterns, approaches, and frameworks. This guarantees that the lecturers' tactics correspond to and meet the needs of the various learning styles. Such approaches assist in creating a motivating environment for students, as well as allowing them to test their abilities, which increases the quality of results and outcomes.

9. **Leinhardt and Larreamendy-Joerns (2006)** At a high level, the three focal areas proposed, which include presentational, execution coaching, and epistemic engagement views, have been used to characterise and describe online training. Online education can be delivered in a variety of forms and approaches that are quite simple to comprehend. The majority of the time, the online teaching method makes use of Presentations are one of the most simple and widely utilised strategies since they are the most straightforward. Following the lectures, we have the performance tutorials, which provide online tutorials on themes of interest. This strategy is also really effective. These online methods have been defined and described at a high level of elucidation or description. Execution Coaching is simple to perform because it entails establishing detailed definitions of processes that occur in order to give information to the internet.

10. **Reinhold Rein (2006)** Wiki was never seen by higher education as a source of deeper knowledge, but as more and more individuals around the world began to use Wiki as a means of sharing their knowledge, people began to

pay more attention to Wiki. As Wiki became more popular, those in positions of higher education realised that Wiki could be used for more than just contact with people all over the world; it could also be utilised for group study in some cases. They reasoned that Wiki would assist us in finding things as a group. Wiki can also be used to provide appropriate guidance for everyone's research. Wiki can also be used to share information with the rest of the globe. Considering the service that Wiki provides, it is critical to remember that Wiki can be used for more than just communication.

❑ OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

1. To investigate the challenges and opportunities that online education presents for both teachers and students.
2. To compare and evaluate the effectiveness of face-to-face and online teaching and learning.
3. To investigate the obstacles and opportunities that face-to-face education presents for both teachers and students.
4. To investigate and compare the effects of online and face-to-face commerce education.
5. To investigate and compare the effects of online and face-to-face commerce education on pupils.

❑ LIMITATIONS

- The study is only open to Indian students.
- The study only looked at commerce and management students, therefore the findings may not apply to other disciplines.

- Students who have taken online programmes in other areas are not included in the study.
- The study compares online and face-to-face education and does not take into account a middle ground where hybrid learning is available.
- Some students may not be completely familiar with online classrooms, or they may have missed several face-to-face classes.
- The survey excludes international university students, despite the fact that the number of students enrolling in online courses is steadily increasing.
- Online education will differ from one course to the next, from one institute to the next, and from one university to the next.
- In the realm of education, new advances are occurring, and online platforms are undergoing constant transformations. Despite the fact that the research will be conducted on a variety of platforms, technological advancement will be a hurdle.

❑ SCOPE OF RESEARCH WORK

1. **Timeframe:**

The study spans the years 2021 to June 2023. This time frame is used in this study of a comparative examination of two modalities of education: online and face-to-face. Many changes in the sphere of education occurred during this time period, thus it is taken into account. Despite the fact that the internet has been around for a long time, online education was becoming more popular at the time.

2. **Geographical Focus:**

The study examines two important areas of education: online and face-to-face learning. The data also focuses on two key audiences who are impacted by online and face-to-face education, namely Commerce and Management Teachers and Learners. As a result, data from students who have completed commerce and management courses through online and face-to-face education was required. Data was also gathered from commerce and management professors who had previously taught online. Because online education is still in its early stages, data on commerce and management teachers who have taught online proved difficult to come by. Because the students had taken online courses and obtaining the same was challenging in the local region of research, the study was available to the entire country. Mumbai, on the other hand, continues to be a big contributor to the research. Even in the instance of online teachers, the study was open to the entire country. It was difficult to find teachers who had experience teaching on both platforms for research purposes. Mumbai was a key contribution in the case of the instructors as well.

3. **Functional Scope:**

The research is very practical in nature and very appropriate in today's academic context. The study examines the differences between online and face-to-face schooling. The study takes into account both sides of the academic coin, namely teachers and students. The research examines and contrasts the contemporary day developments in education with the traditional day pattern of school.

4. **Analytical Scope:**

The research focuses on and analyses the comparison study that exists between face-to-face and online education. The study examines the effects of online and face-to-face education on commerce and management teachers and students.

Because of the dynamics of online education, the study is being expanded to include the entire country of India.

5. **Scope of the Subject:**

The research focuses on face-to-face teaching and learning methodologies, as well as the new teaching and learning methodologies in online education. It will assist institutes, corporations, and universities in comprehending the microcosm of online education versus face-to-face education.

❑ NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDY:

The study, evaluation, and comparison of face-to-face and online education is the primary emphasis of this study. The research will bring the following advantages.

- Recognize the differences between online and face-to-face learning
- Recognize how both kinds of instruction are used and how effective they are
- Recognize Learner, teacher, and institute benefits
- Recognize the issue and obstacles that learners and teachers face:
- To have a better understanding of the various aspects of online and face-to-face education
- To determine the efficacy of online and face-to-face education, consider the following

❑ THE CURRENT RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

Hypothesis 1:

Null: In management education, online and face-to-face education are equally beneficial.

Alternative: In management education, online and face-to-face education are not equally successful.

Hypothesis 2:

Null: In terms of management courses, online and face-to-face education provide similar flexibility.

Alternative: When it comes to management courses, online and face-to-face education do not have the same flexibility.

Hypothesis 3:

Null: Teachers and students experience the same problems in online and face-to-face education.

Alternative: Teachers and students encounter different obstacles in online and face-to-face education.

Hypothesis 4:

Null: Learners and teachers must be equally equipped for online and face-to-face education.

Alternative: Learners and teachers do not need to be equally prepared for online and face-to-face education.

❑ CRITICALITY

The study's major goal is to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between online and face-to-face schooling. The research will consider both the teacher's and the learner's perspectives.The Gurukul system, in which a small number of pupils were provided skill-based training and taught values, was traditionally the most common method of teaching. The Gurukul system of education has a limit on the number of students it can accept. At any given time, a teacher can only educate a certain number of students. This manner, only a small number of pupils may be reached, and the majority of people will be denied access to education. This can lead to a slew of socioeconomic issues, including unemployment and the influx of unskilled workers, all of which can wreak havoc on society.After a few years, as more and more children received education, classroom-based instruction became more common. The number of students has risen, as has the number of qualified workers. With the advent of technology, traditional schooling has experienced several modifications. In today's world, more pupils are taught in classrooms than in Gurukuls. Teachers have begun to use modern technology into the classroom. In face-to-face education, several novel teaching methods have emerged. Teachers have begun to use overhead projectors (OHP), PowerPoint presentations, audio and video, and other technologies.Year after year, the number of people using online education grows. People are increasingly going online to finish their education. Learners can take a wide range of courses at their own speed with online education. Online education is expanding its reach to areas where face-to-face education is unavailable. It is reaching out to those who have yet to be reached. People can now use online services and offerings thanks to the Internet's availability. Internet Learning and Development is

one of the most popular online services. Many students are enrolling in online programmes to learn new skills.

Few studies are conducted in both online and face-to-face education. The perceptions of students about face-to-face and online education have been investigated. The perceptions of teachers about face-to-face and online education have been investigated and analyzed. It is still in its early stages, and additional research, both in face-to-face and online education, will be required.There is a lot of discussion about the differences between online and face-to-face schooling. There are numerous benefits to face-to-face schooling, but it also has a few drawbacks. At the same time, while online education has numerous advantages, it also has a number of drawbacks. The major goal is to research and compare face-to-face and online education in order to assist institutes in making appropriate changes to their study plans and methodologies.

❑ SAMPLING OF CURRENT STUDY: "A Comparative Study Of Online And Face To Face Education For Learners And Teachers In Commerce And Management Education."

This research compares and contrasts two types of education. In this article, we compare and contrast online and on-campus education. The steps involved in the research process are referred to as methodology. It is critical to understand the research process because it will help you avoid making mistakes. The topic "A comparative study of online and face-to-face education for learners and teachers in Commerce and Management" will go through a number of research procedures, which can be represented using the diagrammatic depiction below:

There will be two sorts of samples required: learners and teachers.

1. **Learners' Sampling:**

Learners in both online and face-to-face classes

Population: All Commerce and Management students who have received both online and face-to-face education are included in this population.

Sample Size: 365 sample size

Sampling Method: Simple Random Sampling is the sampling method used.

Sample Frame: Commerce and Management Institutes that offer both online and in-person classes.

Element: Commerce and Management Students are an element.

Sampling Units: Institutes, then students, are the sampling units.

Geography: Maharashtra

2. **Teachers' Sampling**

Teachers of both online and face-to-face classes

Population: All Commerce and Management teachers who have delivered both online and face-to-face education are included in this population.

Sample Size: 50 sample size

Sampling Method: Simple Random Sampling is the sampling method used.

Sample Frame: Commerce and Management Institutes that offer both online and in-person classes.

Element: Commerce and Management teachers are an element.

Sampling Units: Institutes, then teachers, are the sampling units.

Geography: Maharashtra

❑ SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

One of the most crucial elements in the research process is research design. It serves as a road map for the entire study. It provides the researcher with a broad overview of the study. The overall framework of the investigation is determined by the research design. The research is carried out in accordance with the research plan that has been created. It is a master plan for the research that the research will perform. The following research methods will be used: exploratory, descriptive, and causal.In all sorts of study, data is crucial. The current research on online and face-to-face education is based on primary and secondary data obtained from teachers and students.

- **Primary Information**

Primary data will be acquired directly from the target respondents via questionnaires, surveys, and interviews, among other methods. The data was gathered from a sample of 365 students and 50 teachers who have taken an online class in some fashion. The management institute provided the student's information. Only students who had taken both online and on-campus classes were included in the study. Event management teachers were subjected to the same procedures. Only data from professors who have taken both online and on-campus classes was collected.

- **Secondary information**

Without secondary research, no research is complete. Various secondary data sources were utilized in the current investigation. Introduction, Conceptual

Framework, Literature Review, and Overall Suggestion and Conclusion have all followed the same pattern.

Secondary data can be found on educational websites, as well as online and offline references from books, periodicals, and journals. The method involved the usage of a variety of textbooks and e-books.

❑ QUESTIONNAIRE SPECIFICATIONS:

Questionnaire for Teachers

a) PART A

This section collects the teacher's data on online and face-to-face schooling, as well as their name and location.

b) PART B

This section contains a detailed analysis of the overall comparisons between the two modalities of delivery, i.e. online vs. face-to-face education.

c) Question for Descriptive Writing:

This is an open-ended question that is being used to get a general sense of how respondents feel about different types of schooling.

❑ THE STUDY'S TIMELINE:

Because the study is very extensive and investigative in character, the process will take from 2021 to 2023 to finish.

❑ METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS:

a) Pie charts and bar graphs

Because it is simple to read and analyze the overall data, the bar diagram is the most commonly used graphical tool. The Bar Diagram is commonly utilized in most research studies to explain data since it is easier to create and analyze. In the study, pie charts are employed, but not to the same extent as bar graphs.

b) Table of Frequency Distribution

It is one of the most basic types of frequency tables in which the frequencies of a sample's outcome can be quickly identified and compared. The frequency of each element in the table is clearly indicated by entries in the table. It assists in the systematic differentiation of distribution entries. The same has been used extensively in the study to determine the distribution of various parameters.

c) Pie Diagram

The data set is represented using a pie diagram, which is a circular depiction of the data set. As the name implies, it depicts the pie of individual elements found in the data. The same is broken into slices so that each slice can more easily represent the set data.

d) T-test

T-test is a statistical test that is used to perform a detailed study of two sets of data, also known as a population. It is carried out with a limited amount of data. It's one of the methods for determining whether or not a hypothesis is true. Inferential statistics of the current data in the study are performed using the T-test.

❑ C O N T E N T

SR.NO.	TITLE
CHAPTER -I	INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER-II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE
CHAPTER-III	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
CHAPTER-IV	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
CHAPTER-V	COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA
CHAPTER-VI	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
	REFERENCES AND APPENDIX

❑ PROPOSED WORK PLAN/FORMULATION AND STRUCTURE OF STUDY:

	Plan
1st Year	Literature Rewiew
	Submission of Progress Report
	Pilot study
	Submission of Progress Report
	Start experimental test
2nd Year	Detail study
	Data Collection,
	Compilation of data
	Preparation of Research Paper
	Submission of Progress Report
	Submission of Utilization certificate
3rd year	Data Analysis
	Preparation of Graphs
	Data Interpretation
	Final Compilation of Data
	Preparation of Research Paper & Communicating it for Publication
	Report Writing

	Submission of Final Report

❑ Time Table

1)	Identification of problem	Jul-21
2)	Review of Literature	Aug,Sep,Oct 2021
3)	Research Proposal	Nov,Dec ,Jan 2022
4)	Questionnaire	May June 2022
5)	Data collection	July to October 2022
6)	Analysis and Interpretation Of data	Nov,Dec ,Jan 2023
7)	Research Report Writing	Feb to August 2023
8)	Typing and printing	Sept to Dec 2023

❑ Budget

	Details of the study	**Estimated cost**
1)	Create and information collection	Rs 15,000/-
2)	Journey expanses	Rs 10,000/-
3)	Real time information collection	Rs 10,000/-
4)	Interpretation of data	Rs 15,000/-
5)	Report writing, Typing, Binding and embossing	Rs 40,000/-
	Total cost	Rs 90,000/-

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